The People's Korea

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NEWSP

Pyongyang Ready to Meet S. Korean Ruling Party President

PYONGYANG, June 26 (KCNA)—Today the desire of the entire people for the early realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation, is growing ever stronger in our country.

The present situation demands that the parties, groupings and the patriotic forces of all strata in the north and south holding dear the destiny of the country and the nation pool their strength and rise as one in the sacred cause of national reunification on the basis of one common national ideal.

In order to realise the desire of the entire people for national reunification peacefully, it poses as an urgent question as never before for representatives of all the political parties and public organisations and individual personages at home and abroad to have a wide-range contact and discuss the national question of reunification, irrespective of differences in idea, ideal, system and religious belief.

Kim Yong Sam, President of the New Democratic Party of south Korea, recently expressed his wish to meet President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, and voiced his readiness to meet responsible personages in the northern half at any time and any place for the reunification of the country.

A widespread discussion is now going on in south Korea with regard to the statement of President Kim Yong Sam.

In this connection the Korean Central News Agency has been authorized to state as follows:

We consider it a natural deed proceeding from the patriotic urge to put an early end to the tragedy of national split for anyone of the nation, which has been subjected to misfortunes and sufferings caused by the division of the territory and the split of the nation for over 30 years, to propose to visit each other and have a contact and dialogue for the promotion of the cause of national reunification.

It is the invariable, steadfast stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic that persons in the north and south, whether they are in authority, of political parties and public organisations, or individual personages should, above all, meet each other and have multilateral or bilateral negotiation for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We once again solemnly declare that from the stand of assuming responsibility for the rise or fall of the country and the future destiny of the nation, we are ready to meet anyone who truly desires the peaceful reunification of the country and have negotiation with him whether he is at home or abroad.

In particular, we reaffirm our hearty welcome to the statement of Kim Yong Sam, President of the New Democratic Party, that he wants to meet the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung for the solution of the question of national reunification.

We are always ready to meet not only the president of the New Democratic Party but also the president of the Democratic Republican Party, if he wants it, and meet representatives of any political party or organisation, persons in authority or individual personages in south Korea for the reunification of the country.

Apart from contact and dialogue, the peaceful reunification of the country is unthinkable.

We express the hope that the representatives of the political parties and public organisations and all the politicians with national conscience in south Korea will join us and vigorously take the road of accomplishing the great cause of reunification with a true love of the country and the nation.

Pyongyang, June 26, 1979.

Tripartite Talks Could Be Considered

"If the south Korean authorities radically change their stand and want reunification, not division, then it may be taken into consideration to take the form of tripartite talks by letting them attend our talks with the United States when it reaches a definite stage," said Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the DPRK on June 27 at a party welcoming the Sri Lankan government delegation headed by Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed, KCNA reported.

He said:

We are satisfied with the fact that the friendly relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka have of late favorably developed day by day.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people, he declared, express full support and firm solidarity for the just cause of the Sri Lankan government and people and wish them greater successes in their future struggle.

He devoted much part of his speech to the question of Korean reunification.

He said:

Now the Korean people are vigorously struggling to fulfil ahead of schedule the tasks for the second year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, a grand program of socialist economic construction, and promote the cause of national reunification, upholding the programmatic tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his New Year address for this year.

The government of our Republic has made every effort possible to solve the question of the country's reunification independently on a democratic principle and in a peaceful way, without any outside interference, responding to the unanimous demand of the entire Korean people and the desire of the world people.

But there still remains a grave obstacle to the question of Korean reunification owing to the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without.

For the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it is essential to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement on condition that all the foreign troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

We have proposed more than once a negotiation with the United States for dispelling the danger of a new war and securing a guarantee for a lasting peace in Korea by concluding a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, the actual parties to the Korean Armistice Agreement. The U.S. authorities have so far failed to respond to this sincere proposal of ours, stating that they would not have a dialogue with us in the absence of south Korea.

But such assertion of the United States is woefully unrealistic and unreasonable.

As for the south Korean authorities, they are, fundamentally speaking, not a signatory to the armistice agreement. Therefore, they have no legal ground whatsoever to attend our talks with the United States for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

They have all along been begging of the U.S. troops not to withdraw but stay on in south Korea, seeking a war, not peace, and the permanent division of the country, not its reunification, and violating human rights in south Korea, barbarously suppressing and persecuting the patriotic people and democratic figures who call for the peaceful reunification o the country.

Under such condition, even if they are left to take part in our talks with the United States, it will be meaningless and only obstructive to the settlement of the question.

If the south Korean authorities radically change their stand and want reunification, not division, then it may be taken into consideration to take the form of tripartite talks by letting them attend our talks with the United States when it reaches a definite stage.

The point today is whether the United States truly wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification or not, whether it truly wants to have negotiations with us or not.

President Carter will reportedly arrive in south Korea in a few days. His south Korean tour will be one more touchstone showing what stand the United States takes on the Korean question.

If he does not want to lose his face during the forthcoming tour, he should refrain from patronizing and encouraging the present south Korean authorities violating human rights, stamping out democracy and following the road of war and from gainsaying his "pledges" to withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea, as widely reported by the foreign press.

We will never allow any plot to perpetuate the division of our country into "two Koreas."

We will continue to make every effort possible to settle the question of Korean reunification peacefully through north-south dialogue free from any alien interference in accordance with the idea of great national unity.

Today the governments and peoples of the two countries are struggling to defend the principle and idea of the non-aligned movement and achieve its unity and solidarity, holding high the banner of independence, he stated.

He stressed:

We will bend all our efforts to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the peoples of the non-aligned and third world countries and always march forward hand in hand with them in the common struggle against imperialism and for social progress and national prosperity.

WPK Del. to Hungary, Soviet Union, Italy

A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK visited Hungary, the Soviet Union and Italy from June 13 to 29 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy, according to KCNA reports.

HUNGARY

The WPK delegation headed by Kim Yong Nam visited Hungary from June 14 to 18.

Talks were held on June 14 in Budapest between the delegation of the WPK and the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Present at the talks on the DPRK side were head of the delegation, Kim Yong Nam, and the members of the delegation.

Present on the opposite side were Andras Gyenes, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Janos Veneczi, Director, and Varga Istvan, Vice-Director, of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Party, and other personages concerned.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

The head of the WPK delegation June 15 met and had a conversation with Karoly Nemeth, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

On June 15 a banquet was arranged by the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Invited to the banquet were members of the WPK delegation and the DPRK ambassador to Hungary.

The banquet proceeded in an amicable and friendly atmosphere.

SOVIET UNION

The WPK delegation headed by Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Political Committee, arrived in Moscow on June 18 for a visit to the Soviet Union.

Talks were held on June 19 between the delegations of the WPK and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Moscow.

Present at the talks were members of the WPK delegation and K.V. Rusakov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, O.B. Rakhamanin, First Vice-Director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, M.N. Smirnovski, Vice-Director of the same, and personages concerned.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the WPK delegation met and had a conversation with M.A. Suslov, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the CPSU, on June 20.

On June 19 the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union arranged a luncheon in Moscow in honour of the WPK delegation.

It passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

On June 20 the delegation laid a wreath at the Lenin Mausoleum in the Red Square, Moscow.

The WPK delegation June 22 arranged a banquet at the embassy of the DPRK in Moscow.

Invited there were K.V. Rusakov, Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; O.B. Rakhmanin, First Vice-Director of the International Department of the CC of the CPSU, M.N. Smirnovsky, Vice-Director of the same, L.F. Ilyichev, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other personages concerned.

The ambassador and staffers of the embassy of the DPRK in Moscow were present there.

The banquet was addressed by Kim Yong Nam, head of the delegation of the WPK, and K.V. Rusakov.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On June 25 the WPK delegation left Moscow.

The WPK delegation also visited Itary from June 25 to 29.

Another WPK delegation headed by Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea were also taking trips to France, Spain, Tanzania, Zambia and Syria from May 7 to June 15.

During this period, the delegation attended the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of France.

"People's Daily," "Tass" On 29th Anniv. of Korean War

Marking the 29th anniversary of the start of the Korean War by the U.S., the Chinese paper "People's Daily" and the Soviet news agency "Tass" issued an editorial article and commentator's article on June 25 respectively.

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"PEOPLE'S DAILY"

The DPRK has striven unremittingly and put forward constructive proposals and reasonable formulae for the early peaceful reunification of the country.

But the Pak Jung Hi clique supported by the United States is brewing plots of "cross recognition," "simultaneous U.N. membership" and "separate admission into the U.N.," seeking a reactionary "policy" for keeping Korea divided, and is trying to fix and perpetuate Korea's division by coming out with the sophism of "conclusion of a non-aggression pact" between the north and the south.

The paper went on:

Under the pressure of world opinion, the United States professed more than once its intention to phase out all its ground forces in south Korea.

But thus "phase-out plan" has not been put into effect.

The combined military manoeuvre conducted by the U.S. and the Pak Jung Hi clique in south Korea last March, the biggest ever held, constituted a provocation against the Korean people.

The United States must change its course of action, abandon its policy of keeping Korea divided and evacuate all its aggressor forces and armaments from south Korea.

It must stop intervening in Korea and allow the Korean people to solve the problem of reunification without external interference.

The Chinese people unswervingly support the Korean people's just cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country and the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification laid down by President Kim Il Sung for this purpose.

"TASS"

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists who provoked a war in Korea on June 25, 29 years ago met a deserved counter-blow, the article said:

But, a durable peace has not yet been settled in this region and the Korean nation is still in a state of artificial split. The main obstacle to the settlement of this important question is the presence of foreign troops in south Korea, imperialist interference in internal affairs and the wild ambition of some foreign forces to perpetuate the division of the country.

It is as clear as day that the reunification of Korea can and must be realised only by the efforts of the Korean people themselves free from any alien interference, by means of uniting the strength of the nation.

To create a favourable climate for dialogue, the DPRK proposed to put an immediate end to all military actions threatening the other side. In disregard of this proposal, large-scale military exercises assuming the character of undoubted provocation against the north were held in south Korea.

Many other steps proposed by the DPRK to work out the program of talks acceptable to both sides have found no response from the south Korean side. The Pak Jung Hi "regime" continuously pins hope on the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea. Earlier, the United States "promised" to withdraw its ground force from south Korea within four-five years to come. This plan, however, has been put off indefinitely by the U.S. Defence Department.

The Soviet Union true to the principles of socialist internationalism actively supports the peaceloving initiatives of the DPRK for the reunification of Korea.:

American Public Criticism of Carter

Sen. Kennedy, Congressmen

U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy June 25, denouncing south Korea for torturing dissidents and denying human rights, said President Carter must not appear "to embrace the continuing dictatorship" when he visits Seoul, according to foreign news agencies.

He asked President Carter, in a statement to the Senate, to "dissociate the U.S. from the repressive policies of the (south Korean) government and to make clear his deep and persistent concern for human rights and democracy in Korea."

He said Carter should meet Koreans who were being persecuted by the "government" of Pak Jung Hi and should ask Pak Jung Hi to release all political prisoners.

He said Carter should also ask Pak Jung Hi to repeal emergency measures.

Edward Kennedy told the Senate of what has been viewed as an embarrassment by some White House officials—the harsh policies of Pak Jung Hi and Carter's often-stated plea for human rights.

He said:

"Thousands of Korean people have been subjected...to arbitrary arrest, torture and long-term incarceration under inhuman conditions."

"Under no circumstances should the Korean people conclude that the purpose or the result of the president's visit was to provide aid and comfort to the Pak dictatorship."

"Suspected opponents of the regime have been routinely harassed, and some have been brutally beaten and in the past hanged without due process of law.

"Those who speak out against the human rights violations by the government have been put under surveillance, harassed, quarantined and often brutally beaten."

Quoting Carter's 1976 campaign statements that "we cannot look away when a government tortures its people," Kennedy said, "We must now keep faith with the Korean people."

He said it is "essential for President Carter not to appear to embrace the continuing dictatorship and repression of human rights in Korea. There should be no doubt that the U.S. stands for respect of human rights and restoration of democracy."

Kennedy said Carter must:

—Tell Pak Jung Hi "to take substantial and irreversible steps to guarantee...basic rights."

—Seek release of all south Korean political prisoners.

Eighteen Democrats of the U.S. House of Representatives revealed on June 26 that they sent a letter to President Carter expressing their apprehension about Carter's visit to south Korea.

In the letter they referred to the human rights suppression by the Pak Jung Hi "regime"—1) excessive control of criticism of the "government" in south Korea violates the international human rights criterion as described in the human rights report of U.S. State Department; 2) most of political prisoners who were released last December have been rearrested.

The letter said: It is feared that Carter's visit will deepen the impression as if the U.S. have maintained 'ordinal foreign relationships' with such despotic regime.

If such impression will be reported to the south Korean people and the world public, it will discourage many people who greatly expected at first of President Carter's commitment to human rights.

It expressed the concern of 18 Democrats that Carter's trip to south Korea would legitimize the Pak Jung Hi's human rights suppression policy.

Ex-U.S. Ambassador to Japan

Dr. Edwin O. Reischauer of Harvard University, ex-U.S. ambassador to Japan, on June 28 called Carter's trip to south Korea a "very bad mistake."

His remark was made at a press conference held at Kansai Gakuin University in Hyogo prefecture, Japan. He was invited to attend a ceremony of the 90th birthday of this university.

He said Carter's visit to Seoul would contribute to the maintenance of an oppressive and anti-democratic system in south Korea, not to the cause of his human rights campaign.

Answering the questions, he said that despite his statement that he would meet opposition leaders and representatives of religious circles, Carter's meeting with them would be overshadowed by his meeting with the dictator Pak Jung Hi.

He said the presidential visit to south Korea would eventually be interpreted as Carter's approval of the Pak junta.

American Missionaries Here

On June 27, 14 Americans, mostly missionaries, gathered in the foreigners section of Aoyama Cemetery in Tokyo for a requiem service mourning the "death of President Jimmy Carter's human rights policy."

They are members of the "Coalition of Americans Opposing Carter's Visit to Korea."

The group were protesting Carter's trip to south Korea.

One member explained that his visit lends reality or a semblance of support to the Pak Jung Hi junta, well known for its constant violations of human rights.

During the service, conducted by a member of the United Church of Christ, the minister condemned Carter's trip as the "death of a hope."

He said: "When Carter was elected, he stressed that his commitment to human rights was absolute. Now, we find it was empty rhetoric."

"Today, in south Korea alone, which has been condemned as a massive violator of the rights of its people, the Carter administration will in 1979 provide $2.3 billion in the U.S. and multilateral credits, more than any other country in the world," he said and continued:

"Carter must understand even if he has a message for the oppressed people of Korea, they will never receive it because of press censorship."

Chongryun Blasts Carter's Seoul Visit

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) June 27 called a press conference at the Korean Hall in Japan and made public a statement of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun in connection with the U.S. side's manifestation of a provocative stand for the reexamination of the plan of withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea at the Japan-U.S. summit talks held on June 26.

The statement said:

U.S. President Carter June 26 reportedly clarified his views on the Korean problem at the U.S.-Japan summit talks, in which he is reported to have said he would reexamine the question of the troop withdrawal from south Korea, referring to the "military balance" in the Korean Peninsula.

This is an unpardonable provocative act of U.S. imperialism toward the Korean people, revealing its real aim to permanently keep south Korea under its control and to obstruct the independent peaceful reunification of Korea.

U.S. President Carter himself put forward this problem during his election campaigns.

In spite of this, the United States has repeatedly committed provocative acts, while strengthening military aid to south Korea and carrying out a "south Korea-U.S. joint military exercise", the largest in scale since the ceasefire, rather than reducing its troops from south Korea in accordance with his own pledge.

Furthermore, the United States, while fabricating even false rumors that the DPRK's armed forces have been reinforced, tries to justify their plan to suspend its troops withdrawal from south Korea.

Carter intends to personally visit south Korea in a few days to cover up the monoeuvres of the south Korean authorities who are most barbarously violating human rights and trying to perpetuate national division.

This is a shameless traitorous act of trampling down on his own election "pledge" and to fool the world public.

The United States can never justify their unreasonable act of continuously occupying south Korea as a military base and of supporting the Pak Jung Hi's fascist dictatorial "regime".

For the sake of peace in Korea and for her peaceful reunification, first of all, all the foreign troops in south Korea must get out of it and an end must be put to foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The United States must give up the dangerous reinforcement of its armed forces in south Korea and completely withdraw all its troops from there at the earliest date in accordance with the UN resolution and the U.S. "pledge."

If the United States sincerely wants peace and hopes for Korea's peaceful reunification, it must seek for ways and means of solving the Korean question in a peaceful way through negotiation with the government of the DPRK.

We sincerely wish that the United States will completely withdraw all its troops from south Korea and immediately stop its dangerous act of intensifying tension in Korea and provoking a new war.

We also strongly oppose Carter's visit to south Korea to back the south Korean authorities' fascist violation of human rights and its divisionist act.

We call on the Japanese authorities not to participate in the U.S.'s policy of fixing the national division of Korea.

Rodong Sinmun Calls Reunification Dialogue People's Job

The south Korean authorities and those in the upper crust of the Democratic Republican Party are deporting themselves incomprehensibly these days as the question of north-south dialogue for national reunification has become a topic of discussion among the south Korean political circles.

In this connection Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on June 29 prints a commentator's article headlined "Dialogue for Reunification Cannot Be Monopolized by Any Specific Circle."

According to a report, the south Korean authorities and those in the upper crust of the Democratic Republican Party held a "consultative meeting of the authorities and the ruling party," called a "meeting of public procurators in charge of public security" and let the "attorney-general" issue a statement, speaking ill of our policy of dialogue and openly threatening the opposition parties of south Korea.

This shows that they are persistently challenging us, contrary to the desire of the nation, and acting highhandedly against the south Korean opposition political forces that call for reunification, the article remarks, and says:

There is nothing wrong in the political parties of the north and south meeting with each other to discuss the question of reunification. Wrong is the sinister act of the upper crust of the Democratic Republican Party trying to monopolize the dialogue and play a trick with it.

The Democratic Republican Party not only refuses to take the road of reunification but also exerts political pressure upon the opposition parties not to have contact with us. This discloses its intention to force the opposition parties to harp on the same string with it and exclude and seal up public opinion so that the democratic will of the people of all strata may not be reflected in the discussion of the reunification question.

To threaten and attack the south Korean opposition parties because they refuse to strike a similar note with the ruling party and advocate a dialogue for reunification—This is a fascist outrage stemming from the self-righteous way of thinking based on authoritarianism.

Pointing to the fact that the south Korean authorities and the upper crust of the Democratic Republican Party are mobilizing organisations under their control in trumping up "public opinion," instigating the terrorists and ordering the prosecution to step up political persecution and violation of human rights against those who desire dialogue and reunification, the article says: This is one-man play by the power, the ruling party.

It recalls that the Democratic Republican Party puts pressure upon the New Democratic Party, claiming that "it should not direct the spearhead of attack against the ruling party alone but also against the north."

The article continues:

This shameless act of the Democratic Republican Party is a clumsy trick to turn a confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties in south Korea into one between us and the south Korean opposition parties and thus bar a dialogue between the political parties of the north and south, which has been put on the order of the day, deliberately create a discord and confrontation within the nation and keep the country divided as ever. This is an anti-national criminal act which can be committed only by the splittists.

It is unreasonable for the Democratic Republican Party to dictate the policy of the New Democratic Party. With the power behind it, the Democratic Republican Party is acting arrogantly as if it were the authorities.

We made it clear once again that we will meet at any time not only with the New Democratic Party but all other political parties including the Democratic Republican Party of south Korea to discuss the reunification question.

The Democratic Republican Party must refrain from hampering or interfering with the participation of political parties, organisations and personages of various strata in the discussion of the reunification question and take the stand of great national unity and come out for a dialogue with us.

Second Seven-Year Plan Vigorously Pushed Ahead

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea seems to be carrying out successfully this year's economic plan, as the first half year plan fulfilment is being reported from the various economic sectors.

This year is the second year of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) which is aimed at raising the people's living standards still higher by making the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized and scientific.

Between 1978 and 1984, the total industrial output value will rise 2.2 times, with the production of the means of production increasing 2.2 times and consumer goods 2.1 times. In this period, industrial production is expected to increase at the annual rate of 12.1 percent.

In the final year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, the country will annually produce 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of non-ferrous metals, 5 million tons of engineering products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 12-13 million tons of grain: reclaim 100,000 chongbo of tideland; and increase production more than twice the present production in many fields of the national economy.

Last year, the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, the DPRK's industry grew at an amazing rate of 17 per cent, far higher than the 12.1 per cent rate envisaged for the Second Seven-Year Plan.

President Kim Il Sung put forward this year the task of economic construction in his 1979 New Year message:

"The central task of socialist economic construction this year is to make an effective use of the existing economic foundations to increase production to the maximun and improve the people's livelihood remarkably, while vigorously propelling the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy."

In order to carry out this task successfully, the government correctly distributed its fund to various economic sectors.

Finance Minister Kim Gyong Ryon made a report on the state budget for 1979 at the Third Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly held from March 27 to 28.

According to his report, the revenue and expenditure of this year's state budget are scaled respectively at 17,301,321,000 *won*. The revenue is to be 10.5 per cent and the expenditure 17.3 per cent above last year.

According to the report, the national economic expenditure is increased 19 per cent as against last year.

The investment in the mining industry is 40 per cent above last year. Particularly at the Anju district coal mines, capital construction investments will be increased to build up these mines so they may double their coal output this year as compared with last year and turn out 15 million tons of coal in the near future.

Especially, great importance is attached to coal production, as coal is the major resource of fuel and power in the DPRK and is essential for generating power, running factories and turning out manufactured goods.

Especially in the mining and metallurgical industry, great successes were achieved.

The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, the nation's leading ferrous metallurgical enterprise, carried out its first half year plan as of June 3.

The Musan Mine which supplies the works with iron ore also fulfilled its first half year production plan, while vigorously carrying on the expansion projects to increase its concentrated magnetic ore production capacity to 10 million tons.

The first half year plan was fulfilled at the Unryul, Pyongyang, Chongam, Munmuri, Songchon and Ryongun mines, the Anju District Coal Complex, the Kumya Youth Coal Mine, the Sinyuson Coal Mine and many other coal and ore mines.

The first half year plans were fulfilled ahead of schedule also by many other ore and coal mines including the mines under the Chagang Provincial Non-ferrous Mining Administration, the Songhung, Chaeryong, Mannyon and November 8 mines and the Ramjon, Kangdong, Kangso and Chonchon collieries.

The April 13 Iron and Steel Works carried out its first half year plan at 105.6 per cent as of June 10.

A fund 20 per cent larger than last year is appropriated to the engineering industry, according to the Finance Minister's report, to sufficiently supply machines and equipment of various kinds needed for the modernisation of the national economy.

The Rakwon Machine Plant carried out its first half year plan already at the end of May. Setting itself the goal of surpassing this year's plan for the production of excavators by 80 per cent, the plant had been expediting their production since the outset of the year. The first half year plan for the production of excavators was honoured in April.

A pre-scheduled fulfilment of the first half year plan was announced by the Taean Electrical Machinery Factory, the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory, the Pyongyang Coal Mining Machine Factory, the August 5 Construction Machine Factory and many other machine-building plants.

The Sungri Automobile Combine completed the first half year plan ahead of schedule by increasing production 50 per cent compared with the like period of last year.

This year the government decided to increase investments in the building materials industry 10 per cent as compared with last year to put the production of cement on a normal basis and produce cement of good quality in larger quantities.

As of June 10, the Sunchon Cement Factory with an annual production capacity of 3 million tons overfulfilled its first half-year plan set more than double the results of the same period last year. The February 8 Cement Factory and the Komusan Cement Factory also announced the fulfilment of their first half year plans.

The state also decided to increase this year's investments in the chemical industry 30 per cent above last year for a satisfactory supply of raw materials and other materials to the light industry.

The chemical fertilizer producers of the country are engaged in an increased production drive to carry out the production plans for the current fertilizer year before the set time.

The industrial establishements under the General Bureau of Fertilizer Industry of the Ministry of Chemical Industry beat their first half year targets on all indices, as of June 19.

The workers of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex honoured their first half year commitments far ahead of time by putting all equipment into full-capacity operation under the motto "Fertilizer is, so to speak, rice and rice is, so to speak, socialism."

The Youth Chemical Complex has also overfulfilled its daily quotas of fertilizer production through an effective control of equipment and technical control.

The Chongsu Chemical Factory, the Sunchon Nitrolime Fertilizer Factory and the Aoji Chemical Plant also are supplying large quantities of chemical fertilizers to cooperative farms.

The amount of chemical fertilizers applied to each hectare of paddy and non-paddy fields reached 1,500 kg last year in the country, and in 1984 it will exceed 2,000kg.

A fund 20 per cent greater than last year is appropriated to the domain of fisheries.

Reports on the pre-schedulled fulfilment of the first half year plans also came from the Sinpo, Kim Chaek, Chongjin, Yanghwa, Hongwon and many other fishery stations, ship repair plants and fishing tackle factories.

Such large-scale light industrial centres as the Pyongyang Textile Combine, the Sinuiju, Kusong and Sariwon textile mills, the Pyongyang Silk-Reeling Mill, the Hamhung Woolen Textile Mill, the Haeju and Hamhung Knitting Mill, the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill and the Aeguk Knitting Mill overfulfilled their first half year plans.

The government increases investments in transport 20 per cent this year over last year.

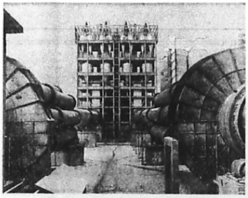
In railway transport, railway sections extending 400 kilometres including the Kowon-Pongsan and Sinsongchon-Changsan lines is planned to be newly switched over to electric traction.

A project for the electrification of the Singsonchon-Changsan Railway section in South Pyongan Province, and the electrification of the industrial railway to the Kumya Coal Mine in South Hamgyong Province have been successfully completed.

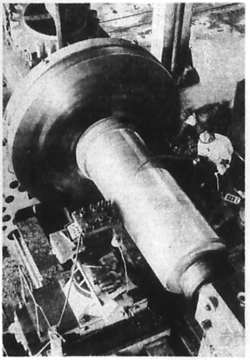
The electrification of the Sinanju-Huichon railway section extending over 100 kilometres was completed.

The electrification of the Paekdusan Youth Railway Line was also completed.

Thus, the country is pushing ahead with the Second Seven-Year Plan vigorously. This year's targets are expected to be hit again ahead of schedule.



Part of the Sunchon Cement Factory



The Ryongsong Machine Plant produces large-size equipment to modernize the national economy.

President Sends Thanks To Many Enterprises

The working people in all domains of the national economy overfulfilled the nation's gross industrial output plan in terms of value in May, too, by waging an energetic increased production drive, according to a KCNA report.

President Kim Il Sung, after receiving a report on the fulfilment of the national economic plan for May, sent thanks to the Ministry of Power Industry, the Ministry of Metal Industry, the First Ministry of Machine Building Industry, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Resources Development, the People's Service Commission, the General Bureau of Pharmaceutical Industry under the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of City Management, Pyongyang Municipality, South Pyongan Province, North Pyongan Province, North Hwanghae Province, Kangwon Province, South Hamgyong Province, North Hamgyong Province, Chongjin and Kaesong municipalities, Taean and Nampo cities, Anju, Kaechon, Sunchon and Tokchon counties, Sinuiju and Kusong cities, Sakju county, Haeju, Sariwon, Songrim, and Sinpo cities, Tanchon county and Kim Chaek City which achieved great successes in production and construction.

The President highly appreciated the successful fulfilment of the May plans at all districts and counties in Pyongyang Municipality, all provinces and Chongjin and Kaesong municipalities and extended thanks to the party committees, people's committees, administrative committees of districts and counties, party organizations, leading personnel, party members and employees of factories and enterprises.

He praised the achievements in the fulfilment of the May plans, at a number of industrial establishments including the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant, the Anju District Coal Mining Complex, the Nampo Smeltery, the Songhung Mine, the Komdok Mine, the May 10 Factory, the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, the Songjin Steel Works, the Musan Mine, the Ryongsong Machine Plant, the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the Sunchon Cement Factory, the Taepyong Forestry Station, the Pyongyang Textile Combine, the Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory, the Kim Chaek Fisheries Station, the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory, Nampo Port, the Mangyongdae Chicken Plant, the First Hyrdro-power Station Construction Complex and the Popdong Geological Prospecting Team, and sent thanks to them.

The working people and leading personnel of the units which received the thanks of the President had carried out with credit their May assignments by accelerating the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy and making an effective use of the exising economic foundations while developing in depth the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, true to the decision of the 17th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party.

Pyongyang, Beautiful Capital of DPRK

Visitors from abroad marvel at the beauty of Pyongyang City, the capital of the DPRK. Reporters who came to cover the 35th World Table Tennis Championships wrote in their papers and magazines that DPRK's capital city is very beautiful and that nobody can deny that Pyongyang is a city built in a park.

As they said, Pyongyang gives people an impression that it is a city in a park.

The people in the capital don't know about emissions from cars and industrial smoke seen in every industrial city of the worlu.

In the capital, children are growing up under the blue sky, not knowing that pollution in capitalist countries is so grave as to cause death.

It is natural that travellers to Pyongyang should envy the people of the capital.

Tall, graceful willow trees stand in rows in parkways along the broad streets. Pyongyang, now a lovely city of parks, wide boulevards and neat apartment blocks, was bombed to rubbles between 1950 and 1953. The U.S. Air Force flattened the place in the Fatherland Liberation War. The destruction was even more complete than at Hiroshima, where history's first atomic bomb destroyed the central part of the city.

The U.S. imperialists boasted that Korea would not rise up again for a hundred years.

But Pyongyang was rebuilt on a grand scale, where everything seems keyed to the country's heroic self-esteem. Broad avenues and vistas sweep toward tall monuments that honor the struggle for liberation.

No Pollution

Pyongyang has nothing to do with air and water pollution which threatens the people of the world's highly industrialized cities.

Today, air and water pollution is found in every large city of the world. Dirty air and dirty water have become symbols of industrial cities. Why doesn't Pyongyang have pollution problems?

It is thanks to anti-pollution policies followed by the Government of the Republic and the social system of the northern half where people are respected most.

A rational distribution of industry prevents factories and population from concentrating on a few cities. Consequently, this has prevented pollution which is now a serious social problem in capitalist countries.

President Kim Il Sung has always told that everything should serve the people and that production and construction should also increase the benefit of the people.

From the outset of the rebuilding of Pyongyang City, the Government carried out anti-pollution policies and arranged factories in a rational way.

Along with this, the Government avoided to construct factories of heavy industry in a central area of the capital, instead it built factories of light industry such as food industry or factories aimed at producing consumer goods of the people.

In the metropolitan cities of capitalist countries, factories discharge chemicals and other wastes into streams and rivers. Inevitably, this makes rivers dirty.

In addition industrial smoke which factories produce, pollutes the air.

However, the governments do nothing about it. In these countries, factories give people bright new cars. But they also give them polluted air. Cars give people convenience and comfort but they also give them bad air.

Because the policymakers of capitalist countries are concerned about the interests of monopoly capitalists, politicians don't care about air and water pollution, which damages the beauty of the cities and which is bad for the health of people.

Pyongyang has become a city where people don't know about pollution and lead a convenient and comfortable life.

Clean Rivers Run

A gull is a sea bird. Gulls remind people of the blue sea and the horizon, and the blue sea of gulls.

But gulls fly to the Taedong-gang River flowing through Pyongyang.

There is an episode about the Taedong-gang River. It happened right after the Korean war.

In those days constructors of the capital planned to build a chemical factory on a bank of the Taedong-gang River. Specialists gave green light for the plan to construct the factory, saying that the blueprint of the factory which was to produce chemical products was good and that the factory was to be located at an ideal site.

President Kim Il Sung had an opportunity of seeing the blueprint of the factory. He was very satisfied with the plan to build the large-scale chemical factory. He asked the planners where the factory was going to be built. They answered that they intended to build it on a bank of the Taedong-gang River. The President was deep in thought to hear that. After a little while he said that if the factory was built on a bank of the Taedong-gang River fish would be gone because of wastes from factories. Nobody gave thought to fish in the river. He suggested that the site be changed to another place. In this way the chemical factory was built elsewhere.

The Taedong-gang River is running as if it knew the deep love of the President and fish live in the river.

And gulls fly to the river as if they knew the story.

City In Park

The air of Pyongyang is fresh like morning air and sweet-scented like the air of spring.

Every season the Taedong-gang River and the Potong-gang River flow quiet and placid against the blue sky of Pyongyang.

The area of green zones per c apita in Pyongyang City is 47 sqaure metres. This figure is fairly large as compared with Tokyo(2.1 sqaure metres) and other metropolitan cities in capitalist countries.

So, visitors from abroad, especially from capitalist countries are taken by surprise at the beautiful scenery of Pyongyang.

However, pretty flower gardens and parkways, graceful willow trees did not come into being by themselves. The beauty of nature revived from the war ruins owing to the care of the President for the people.

This happened in 1967 when President Kim Il Sung had a talk with the constructors engaged in a Pyongyang construction project. The President was with them to help them work out a grand construction project of Pyongyang City. He closely examining a blueprint of planned Pyongyang City, when he asked the planners if the spot he indicated was to be occupied by a green zone.

On a blueprint the spot he indicated was the site of a building. He said, "Let's check it up once again."

At that moment constructors felt ashamed. The spot was precisely the place where a green zone was to be laid out originally, as the President said. They realized that they had been absorbed only in construction without considering the people's living.

The President told the constructors that Pyongyang should be reconstructed beautifully as a city full of flowers and trees so that the people might enjoy the beauty of nature.

It is all due to the presidential guidance and the socialist system where people are regarded as the most precious beings that Pyongyang has become a beautiful city, people of other countries envy.

Voice of Foreigners

"We have some knowledge of Pyongyang through publications. But Pyongyang is far grander and more beautiful than the Pyongyang we saw in films or pictures. When we come to think of this modern city, we now understand the 'self-reliance' of the Korean people who reconstructed Pyongyang from the war ruins in such a short span of time under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea," said an African professor.

An editorial staff member of the organ of the Finland Communist Party said:

"Beautiful buildings of Pyongyang City show that the constructors of the capital accepted and embodied the Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung with all their hearts."

A France journalist said:

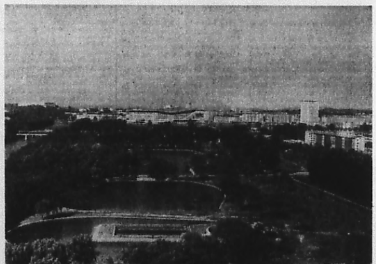
"In Paris we can see a park in a city. But in Pyongyang we can see a city in a park. Korea is a country of morning calm. The sky is blue and the air is clean and fresh."

A member of a Japanese cultural delegation said:

"The Taedong-gang River flows behind the hotel where we stay. We can see fish in the river. It is impossible for fish to live in Tokyo rivers.

In Pyongyang I came to understand true meaning of the slogan 'the Party is always on the side of the people.'"

Seeing is believing. We want our readers to get first-hand information on Pyongyang.



Pyongyang is a city built in a park.

Green zones are everywhere in Pyongyang.

Carter's Seoul Junket Abrogates His Election Pledge

The self-styled champion of peace and human rights, U.S. President Jimmy Carter visited south Korea from June 29 to July 1 to shake hands with the south-Korean dictator Pak Jung Hi on June 29 to July 1, in defiance of mounting criticism of the bad-timing presidential visit both in south Korea and the U.S.

Bares Policy on "Two Koreas"

Carter's south Korean junket revealed with extraordinary ulterior intention to create "two Koreas", the continued U.S military presence in south Korea and the unchanged U.S. support to the dictatorship there of Pak Jung Hi.

After the energy summit of what they call major industrial democracies held in Tokyo on June 28 and 29, Carter directly flew to Camp Casey, headquarters of the U.S. second division, near the Military Demarcation Line, and spent the night there.

Carter held talks with Pak Jung Hi on June 30 and July 1 to hatch a plot to create "two Koreas", and strengthen their military cooperation against Pyongyang.

In a joint communique announced after the talks Carter asserted that Pak the United States will continue to maintain an American military presence in south Korea.

Carter reiterated the firm commitment of the United States to render prompt and effective assistance to meet "armed attack" against south Korea, and affirmed that the United States nuclear umbrella provided additional security for the area.

Carter gave a new assurance that the United States would continue to sell south Korea modern and defense industry technology necessary to defend "against any" someone.

Among other things, in the communique, Carter and Pak brought about the hackneyed formula of "separate U.N. membership of north and south Korea" aimed at "two Koreas."

What was made clear through Carter's Seoul visit is that there is no change in America's aggressive design on Korea, i.e., "divide and rule."

In March this year, the U.S. authorities said that Washington considered the following few months a very important period from the standpoint of establishing new Northeast Asian strategy and that it considered 1979 an important year for strengthening bilateral cooperation between Washington and Seoul.

Unchanged U.S. Strategy

The keynote of the so-called global strategy of the U.S. is to oppose itself to the socialist camp and split and divide the countries of the newly emerging forces by increasing U.S. military strength and strengthening "the cooperation" reliance all political detainment including over 10 family members of political prisoners, who were taken to custody on June 15, while holding a demonstration inside the U.S. embassy compound to protest the Carter-Park visit to south Korea.

The police declared that his party would be forced to make a "strong diplomatic protest" over the Carter visit to south Korea.

Pointing to this, the report said that "dissatisfied with the visit of Carter, some dissident groups are planning to create a human rights incident during the three-day stay of the American president."

ration" with its "allies." Washington's global strategy is a strategy of "strength" and aggression to dominate the world.

In Asia, too, it is trying to gratify such ambition by the so-called "strength." It stated that it would maintain its "military presence" and defend the "U.S. national interests" in the Asian region.

In actuality, it plans to keep for an indefinite period in the Asian-Pacific region the strong forces of aggression, such as the carriers and other war ships of the Seventh Fleet, submarines, tactical flying corps, landing units, marine divisions and brigades.

It permanently keeps 145,000 troops in the Asian-Pacific area also. This is clear proof of the U.S. plan to maintain its colonial domination over Asia with "strength."

Korea is one of the most important targets of its global and Asian strategy.

The United States attempts to hold south Korea for ever as a major stronghold to save its colonial ruling system in Asia which is going to meet total bankruptcy.

Having sustained a defeat in the 1950-53 Korean War another in the 1975 war in Vietnam, the U.S. tries to maintain its military occupation of south Korea, keep hold of it indefinitely as a colony and military base, fix the division of Korea and create "two Koreas."

In pursuance of this aggressive aim, the U.S. tries to follow its "power" policy in Korea, saying that "the U.S. has no intention to slow down its armed forces in the East Asia." (Mar., 1979, Holbrooke, Assistant Secretary of the State Department)

In particular, in their report on U.S. diplomacy made public this March, Secretary of State Vance and President Carter's adviser Brzezinski said that the U.S. must strengthen "cooperation with the traditional allies" and "maintain" and "increase" its base and its influence in the settlement of "local disputes."

No Withdrawal

Now, the U.S. intends to suspend its troop pullout programme, utilizing the above-mentioned pretext on the "augmentation of north Korean military strength." In addition, talking about the "Soviet threat" over the Korean Peninsula, it plans to ship into south Korea a large number of weapons including sophisticated "F-16" fighter bombers and "M-60" tanks.

These moves of the U.S. authorities are also clearly seen in Carter's address given this June that the U.S. has never abandoned its responsibilities to keep GIs in south Korea and defend the peace and security of the Korean Peninsula.

Accordingly, contrary to its pledges to withdraw its nuclear weapons and all U.S. troops from south Korea, the U.S. says that it will keep there as ever its large armed forces including its naval and air forces and phase out only ground troops "cautiously and slowly" and following a withdrawal over a period of 4-5 years and leave the main unit to the last. Moreover, the U.S. increased its troops by 15,000 men by the end of last September.

Human Rights Backlash

When Carter took office in January, 1977, he declared that the U.S. would terminate its "aid" to the dictatorial regimes which violate human rights.

However, Carter's visit to south Korea indicated that Washington's true intention is to "modify" or, nothing but a sophisticated plot to achieve disaggressive aim under the signboard of "human rights protection," which Carter made the basis of his policy.

It is well known that south Korea, where there are human beings, but no human rights, it is a big hell.

If the U.S. is truly interested in the human rights problem and if this problem really has any universality in U.S. foreign policy as claimed by Carter, south Korea should be the first place where the U.S. intervention should be proved.

But it has not only connived at the violations of human rights in south Korea, but tries to deny it these days. It is a "human rights problem" published by the State Department last year, the U.S. said that though there were

reports about tortures from political offenders, the U.S. government did not believe that tortures were practised in south Korea.

Of late, Former Secretary of State Kissinger said that human rights diplomacy invited only failures, and only damaged U.S. allies. Holbrooke also said that the question of human rights suppression in south Korea had now passed its critical point.

Now, the dictatorial people of various strata including dissident leaders, staged street demonstrations opposing Carter's visit to south Korea.

In a statement published in the name of the "National Union for Democracy and National Reunification" on May 1, dissident leaders said that "we know clearly from our past experiences that a U.S. president's visit to south Korea resulted only in buttressing the dictatorial politics of south Korea and the Pak government made the best use of such a visit for justifying his dictatorship...."

After Eisenhower's visit to south Korea in 1952, the U.S. started a "peace offensive" in the Korean War, and after Johnson's visit in 1966, it staged large-scale military provocative acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Especially, it is known clearly that Ford's visit in 1974 resulted in brutal suppression against south Korean democrats by the Pak regime, including such a faked-up incident as the "People's Revolutionary Party incident" and the proclamation of "emergency decree No. 4."

Rodong Sinmun Demands U.S. Troops Be Withdrawn From S. Korea

The United States must give up the old ambition to keep hold on south Korea, renounce the "two Koreas" policy, withdraw its troops from south Korea and stop encouraging the south Korean authorities to split, fascism and war preparations.

So stresses Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) on June 25 in an editorial carried under the title "U.S. imperialists must withdraw from south Korea, stop aiding aggression forces" on the "day of struggle against U.S. imperialism."

The editorial notes that the Korean War started by the south Korean puppet clique at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists on June 25, 1950, was a non brigadish, unjust war of aggression for occupying the whole of Korea, reduce our people to colonial slaves and, further, realise their wild dream of dominating Asia and the world.

Though the U.S. imperialists did their level best to convert the Republic with strength, it was they who sustained a defeat in the war, and goes on:

The historic victory won by our people in the Fatherland Liberation War clearly showed that the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are invincible and no force can conquer an independent people carrying out their destiny by their own efforts as genuine masters of the state and society.

By defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the Fatherland Liberation War our people smashed for the first time in history the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism and started it on the downgrade, powerfully encouraged the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and the national liberation struggle of the world people and ushered in a new era of struggle for defending independence.

Pointing out that having won a historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War our people, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have put forward reasonable and realistic proposals for the solution of the reunification question at home and, pursuing the times, editorial continues:

In particular, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the well-known three principles and five-point policy of national reunification, clearly indicating the road for our people to achieve reunification. For their unions, our principles and policies for reunification and concrete steps for their implementation have received the full approval and support of the world peace-loving people.

But the reunification of our country has not yet been realized due to the splitting policy of the domestic and foreign separatists.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their splitting policy are a basic obstacle to the reunification of our country.

The United States refuses to withdraw from south Korea and persists in its aggressive policy against our people, ignoring the Korean Armistice Agreement, the July 4 north-south joint statement and the U.N. resolution, the editorial remarks, and further says:

While paying a lip-service to "defence of human rights," the United States shuts its eyes to all serious acts in the violation of human rights in south Korea, supporting the fascist Korean authorities in every way. This is contradictory to the principle of the U.N. and big circles not to support the regimes suppressing human rights and actively patronises and backs the south Korean authorities in fascist rule and the suppression of the people.

All this tells that the United States does not want the reunification of our country but tries to fix the division of Korea, create "two Koreas" and mould by place south Korea as ever under its control and make use of it in aggression and military base.

It increasingly encourages the south Korean authorities to implement its policy of aggression.

The editorial points out in detail that the south Korean authorities, following the U.S. policy of aggression, seek to perpetuate the division by undaken keeping abstacles in the way of reunification.

It stresses:

Korea must not be divided into "two Koreas" but be reunified into one.

The question of Korea's reunification must be settled peacefully on the principle of independence in conformity with its essence and nature and with the demand of our people and the desire of the world people.

To realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, an end must be put first of all to alien interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

A basic guarantee for the independent and peaceful reunification of our country is the nation's great unity.

Dialogue is the most important way of promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The south Korean authorities must discard the treacherous policy of creating "two Koreas" in league with the outside forces. They must not obstruct or suppress political parties and organizations of south Korea in having contact with or dialogue and must but take the road of dialogue, road of reunification with them.

The south Korean authorities must heed unanimously stop the fascist suppression of the south Korean people desirous of the reunification of the south Korean society and the reunification of the country.

We desire reunification and value peace. But we will not allow any aggressive act infringing upon our country.

In conclusion the editorial says:

We believe that the peoples of the socialist countries, peoples of the third world and non-aligned countries and all other progressive and peace-loving people of the world will express firm support and solidarity as ever for the just struggle of our people to reunify the country.

Dissidents Kept in Custody

Kim Yong Sun, President of the New Democratic Party of south Korea, on June 27 told a news conference that scores of dissidents had been replaced under police custody or house arrest by south Korean authorities in a "precautionary move" timed to coincide with U.S. President Carter's visit to south Korea, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

He said: "I cannot look over the situation of today in which many people are under house arrest as a result of Carter's visit itself, thereby aggravating human rights problems" in south Korea.

He pointed out that many dissidents including former "president" Yun Bo Son, former "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung and Quaker Ham Sok Hon have been under house arrest since early this month.

He strongly demanded the authori-

43 French M.P. Call For GI Pullout

Forty-three prominent parliamentarians of France made public a joint statement on July 25 in Paris on the occasion of the month of A.D.L.-L. joint struggle, according to a report.

The joint statement said:

Korea of one homogeneous nation which has lived for thousands of years on one territory with one language and one culture under common custom find itself divided into two parts contrary to the will of her people.

For over 30 years, the Korean people have been denied the elementary right to restore national unification, which is rendered difficult by the interference and the maintenance of foreign forces in the southern part of the country.

The continuation of this artificial division creates a grave tension not only in this part of the world but on the world scale and aroused profound apprehensions among our people who love justice and peace.

We greeted with deep interest and great attention the dialogue which began again early this year between the north and the south of Korea for bringing reunification.

But the dialogue has not made a reasonable progress contrary to our ardent desire.

Earnestly hoping the Korean nation to realize the reunification independen" tly peacefully and on the principle of great national unity, in accordance with the agreement reached between the north and the south a few years ago, we French parliamentarians strongly demand:

The immediate resumption of the north-south dialogue for the realization of the reunification of Korea, and a change in the insincere attitude of the south Korean authorities who should respect their pledges to the whole nation, guarantee the free activities of the political and social organizations and democratize socio-political life in south Korea.

2. The unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea in accordance with the U.N. resolution, the withdrawal which would facilitate the reunification:

We consider and hope that the dialogue between the north and the south will be resumed in conformity with our ardent desire.

The joint statement was signed by the following parliamentarians:

Jacques Jouve, deputy from Haute-Vienne; Louis Odru, deputy from Seine St-Denis; Pierre Girardot, deputy from Alpes de Haute-Provence; Jacques Chaminade, deputy from Correse; Colette Privat, deputy from Seine Maritime; Joseph Legrand, deputy from Pas-de-Calais;

Jack Ralite, deputy from Seine St-Denis; Jean Combrisson, deputy from l'Essonne; Roger Joubier, deputy from Seine et Marne; Georges Hage, deputy from Meurthe-et-Moselle; Pierre Goldberg, deputy from l'Allier; Pierre Lagorse, deputy from Pas-de-Calais; Jacqueline Chonavel, deputy from Seine St-Denis; Guy Ducoloné, deputy from Hauts-de-Seine; Robert Vizet, deputy from l'essonne; Paulette Fost, deputy from Sein St-Denis; Maurice Nilès, deputy from Seine St-Denis; Gerard Bordu, deputy from Seine et Marne; Jean Laffaire, deputy from Bouches-du-Rhone; Jacques Brunhes, deputy from Hauts-de-Seine; Theo Vial-Massat, deputy from Lozre; Alain Leger, deputy from Ardennes; Fernand Marin, deputy from Vaucluse; Rene Visse, deputy from Bouches-du-Rhone; Georges Lazzarino, deputy from 30 officials of the south Korean puppet regime, Hickerson states that Secretary of State Acheson called more than 30 officials of the south Korean puppet regime, Hickerson states that Secretary of State Acheson called more than 30 officials of the south Korean puppet regime to duty on Sunday, June 25, the day of the outbreak of the war, for the aim to ease the Soviet representative decided to be present at the Security Council's meeting.

Although the U.S. expected the Soviet representative to be absent, the special task force was kept ready, if it became necessary, "to ask the Secretary General to call a special session of the General Assembly." To borrow Hickerson's words, "We had a small group working on the plans for that and drafting a sort of statement that we would make if he (Malik) did that."

Rising Demand for China's Seat

393rd MAC Meet Held: U.S. Military Reinforcement Denounced

Panmunjon (KCNA)—The 393rd MAC meeting held at Panmunjom at the proposal of our side on June 26.

Major General Han Ju Gyong, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, denounced the enemy's military provocations in the Demilitarized Zone and strongly protested against and condemned the enemy side for increasing the tension by stepping up such provocative preparations as reinforcing the armed forces and conducting exercises with him.

He declared that his party would be "forced to make a "strong diplomatic protest" over the Carter visit to south Korea.

Pointing to this, the report said that "dissatisfied with the visit of Carter, some dissident groups are planning to create a human rights incident during the three-day stay of the American president."

equipment worth 101 million dollars in the remaining period of the fiscal year of 1979. It openly announced that it would provide the south Korean air force with scores of up-to-date military aircraft and equip the south Korean navy with anti-submarine rocket launchers and radio-guided missiles.

The senior member of our side said that the U.S. side has organized even a "mobile striking force."

Having the enemy side for working round the clock to wind up war preparations, the senior member of our side continued:

The enemy side conducted espionage activities against the northern half of the Republic on 78 occasions from January this year to date by extending high-speed high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" by its the sky above the Military Demarcation Line from east to west and sent 74 Guam-based "B-52" strategic bombers on 36 occasions in the same period to conduct "terrain familiarisation exercises" and bombing exercises in the waters around Korea.

Then he exposed and castigated the two Korea" plot of the delegation of foreign splitists.

He said emphatically: The real intention of the United States is to keep the south divided forever and "two Koreas" wreck the dialogue and prepare for another war and the south Korean authorities' nation-splitting policy and new war provocation maneuvers are entirely dependent on the patronage and manipulation of the United States.

Who Is Guilty (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Scheme to Use the UN

The top-secret study recommends the following: (1) Provide for immediate evacuation of American civilians and military personnel from south Korea, (2) Present the issue immediately to the UN Security Council as a threat to peace, (3) Request the help of the U.S. and other UN member states in south Korea to maintain law and order and protect the inviolability of the 38th Parallel and (4) Secure immediate police action with UN sanction.

The visit to the 38th Parallel in June a few days before the outbreak of the war by Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Truman's special envoy, the visit to the U.S. by south Korean President Louis Johnson and south Korean Defense Minister Shin Sung Mo, and, according to a secret plan which had been previously set up earlier.

Items (2) and (3) of the contingency plan were also discussed at the Acheson-Senate Ways and Means Committee on June 15, 1950, when Acheson went to take it to the United Nations for immediate action, "in the event of such a resolution here first."

The War to Avert the Soviet Veto

The United States had been trying to find a way to keep the Soviet Union from vetoing action by the U.S. in the UN crisis. The earlier-mentioned U.S. secret study pointed out that the Soviet veto will block any Security Council action in dealing with the problem expeditiously. A Soviet veto would mean that the regional security approach, will permit police action by interim measures. To avert the Soviet money referred to, Hickerson states that Secretary of State Acheson called more than 30 officials of the south Korean puppet regime to duty on Sunday, June 25, the day of the outbreak of the war, for the aim to ease the Soviet representative decided to be present at the Security Council's meeting.

Although the U.S. expected the Soviet representative to be absent, the special task force was kept ready, if it became necessary, "to ask the Secretary General to call a special session of the General Assembly." To borrow Hickerson's words, "We had a small group working on the plans for that and drafting a sort of statement that we would make if he (Malik) did that."

Rising Demand for China's Seat

in the UN

What has to be especially noted in this connection is the development of events relating to the China question at that time. The Soviet Union had boycotted UN deliberations from January 1950 on the grounds that the legitimate government of the People's Republic of China was excluded from the UN, while the Chang Kai-shek regime in Taiwan was allowed to hold on to China's seat in the UN, and as a permanent member of the Security Council.

The People's Republic of China, established in October 1949, demanded its legitimate right, membership of the UN and China's permanent membership in the Security Council.

The United States, on which no one could legitimately reject.

All circumstances were favorable for the stand of the People's Republic of China. At the beginning of 1950 the PRC had been given recognition by five of the 11 member states of the Security Council; viz., of permanent members, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom, and of non-permanent members, India, Yugoslavia, and Norway. Another permanent member, France, and a non-permanent member, Ecuador, were also moving toward diplomatic recognition of the PRC at the stage of establishment of China.

At that time, "Most deliberately the Peking government had avoided antagonizing other nations by inter and external activities of aggression....In general, Communist China seemed to be behaving correctly." It would appear that the seating of the said delegate was but a matter of time. (William Appleman Williams, *Shipwreck of American Empire, Volume 2, 1900-1955, Rand Mcnally, 1956*)

Relations between China and American's West European allies were also plainly expanding. Holland was getting ready to recognize China, and the Convention of Seven Southeast Asian Countries held in Manila, the Philippines (a client state of the U.S.), from May 26 through 30, 1950, refused to invite the Chang Kai-shek regime of Taiwan but the Peking regime in Seoul. (The general elections held on May 30, 1950 in south Korea gave parliamentary control to the opposition forces committed to democracy and reunification of the north)

By the third week of June, the prevailing opinion in the international community was that it was only a matter of time before the PRC would be given its legitimate position.

A Sense of Crisis Leads to Speedy Action

On China question, the Truman Administration was completely out of step with even its West European allies, as well as Asian countries. It was a grave crisis for the Truman Administration.

It is necessary to put National Security Council Memorandum 68, dated

April 12, 1950, in the context. This classified policy paper defined the U.S. as a "policeman of the world" and suggested "a massive war as the possible course of action." NSC-68 is a cureall package for the Truman doctrine, stated. Three realities emerge as a consequence of this purpose. Our determination to maintain the essential elements of individual freedom, as set forth in the Constitution and Bill of Rights; our determination to create conditions under which our free and democratic system can live and prosper and our determination to fight successfully to defend our way of life, for which as in the Declaration of Independence, "with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence" we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor"! (*Foreign Relations of the U.S. 1950 China, U.S. National Security and Foreign Policy*, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978)

Taiwan's expulsion and Peking's admission to the UN would be a menace reversal to the Truman doctrine and NSC-68 and would be the fundamental tenet of the doctrine was the containment of communism. Peking's force and the containment of PRC by supporting the bulwark of nationalist Chang Kai-shek regime.

Failure of the Truman doctrine would loosen the hold of the anti-communist pact system and it impossible for the United States to maintain the U.S. military in Europe.

But domestic opinion, especially in political circles, was increasingly anti-communist and pro-Chiang Kai-Shek forces, headed by Senator McCarthy, were gaining ground. Truman was bitterly accused of being "soft on communism."

With the R.P.C. in the Security Council, the Soviet Union would end its boycott of UN deliberations, with its representative returning to the Security Council. What was left by the U.S. was the veto power or roll back the tide in favour of the Truman doctrine?

Nothing, except to implement the top-secret plan for a Korean crisis before the veto power of the boycott by the Soviet Union, expected in July.

John Foster Dulles on June 19, six days before the outbreak of war, addressed the first session of the new South Korean National Assembly: "You are not alone . . . . so long as you continue to play worthily your part in the great design of human freedom."

General Van Fleet exclaimed in January 1952: "Korea has been a blessing. There had to be a Korea either here or some other place in the world."

(CONCLUDED)

(KCNA)

Korea—Lovely Land

Mt. Changsu-san

Korea abounds in scenic and natural wonders.

Mt. Changsu-san (747 metres above the sea) in South Hwanghae Province, a plain and granary, is one of many beautiful mountains in the country.

It is the second highest mountain in the Myorak Range forming the southern border of the Namuri Plain in Chaeryong, and it looks like a flower in blossom.

It is not so high, yet it appears to be high and magnificent as it soars above flat fields.

Fantastic rocks of myriad shapes and peaks produced by the movement of lithosphere in remote antiquity and weathering lend sculptural beauty. In this respect it is similar to Mt. Kumgang-san, a noted mountain of Korea, so it is also called "Mt. Kumgang in Hwanghae Province" from old times.

The Korean ancestors, therefore, said: "We should call Mt. Kumgang-san the king of mountain beauty shining like the sun in the eastern mountain area and Mt. Changsu-san the queen of valley beauty glittering like a comet in the western plain area."

At first it had been called Mt. Chiaksan (Pheasant Mountain) because it is a colony of pheasants. Later, it was renamed Mt. Changsu-san (Long Life Mountain) because it made many people live long in good health.

The highest peak of the mountain is the Pyojok-bong Peak.

From it you can see high and low peaks and valleys as clearly as you read your palm and command a picturesque prospect around, the vast Namuri Plain, the silently flowing Chaeryong-gang River, Nampo and Songrim far on the horizon to the northwest, and Haeju and Ryongdang to the southwest...

There are famous Apchongil-bawi Rock (1,000-fathom Front Rock) and Tuichongil-bawi Rock (1,000-fathom Back Rock), both of which form sharp-cut cliffs presenting a spectacular sight. Two other razor-sharp giant rocks standing side by side are also the pride of the mountain. They look like two stone gates and they are called Kwanbongsokmun and Chaejinamsokmun.

The mountain also boasts of many valleys through which crystal-clear streams flow down. The Sibigyegok Valley extends to over 4 kilometres and is 50-150 metres wide and has 12 bends. On both sides chains of rocky cliffs stretch away as precipitously as walls and every bend boasts of its own beauty.

The mountain abounds in waterfalls such as Suyang, Sesim, Yaksu, etc.

There are many caves in the mountain. The largest of all are the Kumungul and Kwanum-gul Caves.

The latter pierces the bottom of a vertical giant rock called Chilsongdae and mineral water wells up from it. If you drink it you feel as if you were in a fairyland.

Clear valley stream water gathers forms a lake at the southeast foot of the mountain. The lake is as placid as a mirror and is dotted with queer rocks. It swarms with various kinds of fishes including crucian and is always alive with anglers.

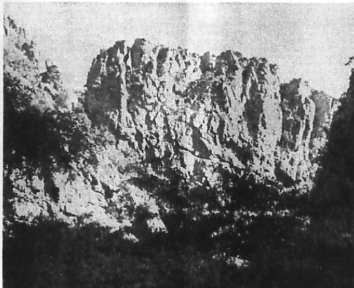
Mt. Changsu-san also boasts of old buildings and the ruins of a wall which show the remarkable architecture of the ancestors, including the Hyonam-sa Hermitage on the top of a steep cliff that looks like a dovecote.

Squirrels play merrily on cliffs and moss-grown rocks. Many animals such as roe deer, raccoon dog, wild boar, badger and fox live and great tit mouse, meadow bunting, cuckoo, owl, oriole and other birds sing on trees. Famous pheasants of the mountain have increased considerably in their number. It is covered with various trees including queer-shaped pine and oak trees.

At the foot of the mountain, hundreds of Chongbo (approximately one hectare) of orchards appeared under the wise guidance and deep concern of the fatherly leader after liberation. The vast fertile cooperative fields are all linked with well-arranged irrigation canals and cosy modern dwellings stand in rows at the foot of the hills.

Mt. Changsu-san changes its scenery according to the season; it is ablaze with azaleas in spring, resounds with waterfalls in summer, is aflame with maple in autumn and covered with snow in winter.

It is getting more and more beautiful along with the modern socialist farm villages in the DPRK.



Part of Mt. Changsu-san, a beautiful mountain called the "queen of valley beauty"

Korean Paintings "Butterflies" Anonymous

Do You Know?

Flute

Flute is one of the wind instruments loved by the Korean people from olden times. It is made of bamboo. Infrequently it is made of gem, so it is called *Okjo* (gem flute).

It is 2.5-3 centimetres in diameter and 70-73 centimetres in length. But there is some difference in its length according to its inside diameter. It consists of a lateral hole for blowing into, a compass of six finger holes and an upper hole making the tone colours sweet.

When playing, the player puts its head horizontally on his left shoulder and breathes into the blowing hole, regulating tone with fingers of both hands on the finger holes. Its vibrato is produced by the mutual reaction of the shoulder and head. Its compass of tones is from *ti* to *fa* and its tone colour is sonorous, solemn and sweet.

As a popular instrument, the flute is widely blown by the people today.

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

June 15

• Moussa Traore, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Government of Mali, received Kim Man Hyop, Ambassador of the DPRK to Mali.

June 18

• Kim Ryo Gon, Ambassador of the DPRK to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, paid a farewell call on Hafizullah Amin, Prime Minister of Afghanistan.

June 20

• Kim Ryo Gon paid a farewell call on Noor Mohammad Taraki, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

June 23

• A delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Li Bong Hui left Pyongyang for a visit to the Soviet Union.

June 24

• A delegation of the Colombian Liberal Party arrived in Pyongyang for a visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

June 25

• An agreement on cooperation in the field of radio and television was concluded in Pyongyang between the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and the Association of Yugoslav Radio and Television Organisations.

June 27

• The Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued a decree appointing Rim Gi Taek as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK.

• A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of its Standing Committee, left Pyongyang for a visit to Portugal and Jordan. (KCNA)

World Bulletin

• An agreement on cultural cooperation was signed between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Tunisia in Beijing on June 22.

• Burmese Foreign Minister U Myint Maung arrived in Moscow on June 21 for an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Government of the USSR.

• A meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria held under the presidency of General Secretary Chadli Bendjedid discussed the question related to the functions of the party organs and a series of other questions on the state functions.

• The fourth session of the Inter-Governmental Group for the Founding of Preferential Trade Zone of Eastern and Southern Africa held in the capital of Angola.

• A session of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was held.

• The second session of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China opened at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on June 18.

Brief Korean History (19)

Peasant Wars Rock Koryo

Almost simultaneously with the revolt of Cho Ui Chong, caretaker of Sogyong, a peasant war enveloped the whole of Koryo. Three rounds of peasant war occurred during about the first 30 years of the military government which began at the end of the 12th century. The first round covered three years from 1176 to 1178. In January 1176 when the revolt of Cho Ui Chong was under way in the northwestern area, hundreds of peasants led by Mangsoi and Mangi rose in revolt at the village of Myonghak *so* near Kongju in Chungchong Province. *So* like *hyang* and *pugok*, was inhabited by low-class people called *chonmin*. The rebel army led by Mangi increased in number as peasants and manufacturers near Kongju joined it and became several thousand strong. A three-thousand-strong government punitive force was sent to suppress them but suffered a total defeat at the hands of the rebels.

Another peasant army led by Sonchong was active in Mt. Kaya, Kyongsang Province, and a third peasant army led by Li Gwang in Mt. Miruk, Cholla Province. They all defied and beat back the punitive force. Unable to suppress peasant armies by force, the military government made a conciliatory gesture. In June, 1176, the military government promised to raise the status of Myonghak *so* to that of a regular county—"Chungsun County", thus automatically promoting its inhabitants' social rank.

In January, 1177, Mangi concluded a peace accord with the military government and dissolved his peasant army. As soon as the peasant army was dissolved, the punitive forces were sent to suppress the peasants. In February, 1177, peasants revolted again. They seized the whole areas of Chungchong Province and advanced to Ryoju, Kyonggi Province.

The peasant army sent an ultimatum to the king to the effect that they would revenge on him by all means. However, with a series of false concessions, the military government managed to deceive the rebels. Their one-and-a-half year struggle ended in a failure with Mangi and Mangsoi arrested in July 1177.

When the Kongju peasant army was active, peasants in northwestern areas also revolted. In May, 1177, more than five hundred people of Sogyong rose in rebellion and completely occupied Songyong punishing *ryangban* rulers. Unlike revolts of Myochong and Cho Ui Chong, this rebellion took the form of a people's struggle from the beginning. Based in the Pyongyang fortress, the peasant army repulsed the government punitive force and attacked nearby *ryangban* landlords and wicked officials.

When the Konju peasant armies were in control of the whole areas of Chungchong Province, peasant armies led by Kim Dan, Kang Chuk and Cho Chung also revolted in northwestern areas.

In September, 1177, the peasant army in Sogyong moved its base to Mt. Myohyang and advanced into the whole areas of Pyongan Province and Hwanghae, Hamgyong provinces, where they punished aristocrats, officials and local families and drove back the punitive force. However, war of attrition exhausted the peasant army and the food shortage became serious.

Some peasant troops surrendered to the government forces. October, 1178 saw a marked decline in the struggle of northwestern peasant.

During the period between 1193 and 1194 large-scale peasants uprisings occurred in succession in Kyongsang Province.

In particular, Kim Sa Mi's unit waged a fierce struggle in Mt. Unmun (Chongdo county, North Kyongsang Province) and Hyo Sim's unit in Chojon (Ulsan country, South Kyongsang Province). Tens of thousands men, under the leadership of Kim Sa Mi and Hyo Sim, seized temporary control over the whole areas.

In 1194, peasants massed near Milyang. In February the same year the peasant army gave a fatal blow at the government forces at Chojon village.

Peasant uprisings continued after that. An uprising led by Man Jok was a remarkable one. Man Jok, a slave-like servant of Choe Chung Hon, planned an uprising to liberate slaves. Man Jok organized servants and eunuchs of Kaegyong but the uprising was not carried out because the plan was leaked in advance to the government.

In 1196, Choe Chung Hon made a coup d'etat and took power. He got rid of opponents, while conciliating peasants, thus consolidating his power bases.

Since then, the Choe family held power in Koryo for 60 years. Choe Chung Hon confiscated the land and slaves of the opponents and made them into their own property. He had tens of thousands of private troops. He also set up *Kyojong togam* as its private ruling machine.

In 1199, uprisings occurred in the eastern coastal areas of Kangwon and Kyongsang provinces, in 1200, Chinju, Milyang and Kimhae and then in 1202 in Kyongju.

However, with 1204 as a turning-point, the peasant struggle against feudal exploitation became inactive. Although the peasants wars proved to be a failure, still those are of great historical significance. The peasants' heroic struggle gave a heavy blow at the ruling class and caused the decline of Koryo.

(To be continued)

Legend

Madam Deer-footed (1)

There is a pond called the Deer Pond in Mt. Taesong of Pyongyang.

This pond is said to have been dug long long time ago by a woman called Madam Rokjok (Deer-footed). She was called so because her feet shaped like deer's. And here is a legend about it.

Her husband Mr. U Gyong was a patriot. He taught literary and military arts to lads who gathered around him with a desire to fight for the country, plowing fields at the foot of a mountain named Sokta-san. It is said that among his disciples was Ulchi Mun Dok, an illustrious General of Korea, who hit back the aggression of the Sui Army three million strong by his subtle tactics in 612.

But Mr. U Gyong died young and Madam Deer-footed supported her twin sons and herself by farming. Like their father, the twin sons had interest in military arts from their childhood and were fond of playing at soldiers with village children as a "commander". One day they took boys to a mountain to play at a war. A boy did not obey the "order." They hit him as a "punishment." The boy died of it. He was a sos of a big landlord in the village.

The madam feared that the accident might bring a trouble upon her family and left the village with her sons that night.

She wandered to a seashore, where she found a small boat. She put her sons in the boat and set the sail. She felt the need of food. She tied the boat to a pier, told her sons to stay in the boat and landed to get food.

She got food in a village and came back to the pier. But the boat was to be seen nowhere. A storm had come of a sudden and carried it away. She herself barely escaped from it thanks to a big tree.

Now left alone, she came back to Mt. Taesong and lived there raising deer, which were her only friends. She dug a pond for deer, which is the Deer Pond as it is called today.

Twenty years had passed since she lost her sons and her hair began to turn frosty.

The neighbouring country Sui which had had an eye on the fertile territory of Korea and rich resources invaded the country with huge hordes three million strong.

The madam called on general Ulchi Mun Dok and volunteered to go to fight, saying, "Dear general, I'm an old woman, but cannot remain an onlooker in this emergency."

The general was preparing for a counteroffensive. For its success he felt the need to know the enemy situation.

He, who was commanding the defense battle at the front, made up his mind to go himself into the midst of the enemy to feel the latter and for this he proposed a peace talk.

He went to the enemy camp in so great dignity that the enemy could not but accept his proposal.

The talk broke off. His plan was to see the enemy situation, and it was fulfilled.

After the general left, the enemy regretted that they had not captured him alive. And they hatched a plot to call him back on the pretext of reopening the talk and make him prisoner.

They picked out some agile men and sent them forth on horseback.

He was coming back on horseback in high spirits, thinking out sharp tactics to strike the enemy, when some voices called to him from behind.

He looked back. They were enemy men coming to call for the resumption of the talk.

He said to himself sneeringly, "H'm, you have learned only now you have missed a chance to seize me."

They came on yelling in pursuit. He did not pay attention to them but spurred his horse. When he came to a river, a boat was waiting for him. "Dear general, quick aboard please!" called a beautiful woman to him in the boat. She was Madam Deer-footed. He thanked her for her kindness and got into the boat.

She rowed and the boat was in the middle of the river, when the enemy men turned up at the shore out of breath. They cried, "General Ulchi Mun Dok, we're here with an offer for reopening the talk but you are deaf to it. Why!"

The madam shouted back for him. "The general is a Heaven-born warrior. Heaven ordered me to get him over the river. You'd better give up your attempt to invade our country and take home your troops right away."

Tongue-tied in amazement, they only looked at the boat receding into the distance and went back.

The general, who had seen the enemy troops suffering from the shortage of provisions and other supplies, worked out an operational plan to starve them to death by giving them nothing to eat and drink.

He lured the enemy forces into a vast expanse of wilderness where they could find neither mountains nor anything to eat and drink. He completely opened to the enemy troops roads and the area within a distance of 24 kilometres from them on each side and did not leave a single grain of rice and filled up all wells and springs there.

They were trapped in the wilderness and were starving.

(To be continued)

Callisthenic Dance Widely Disseminated

Callisthenic dance is greatly popular among schoolgirls of the DPRK.

The pupils of the Suyang Senior Middle School in Haeju, South Hwanghae Province, are well known for their good skill in callisthenic dance.

Recently the school produced such successful callisthenic dances as "looking up to the sun" and "a bumper crop visits the vast fields of Hwanghae."

Fifteen years ago, President Kim Il Sung had the goodness to appreciate a performance of South Hwanghae provincial art circles and said that the callisthenic dance put on stage by pupils of the school was very good. He gave instructions for disseminating at all schools the callisthenic dance which renders the figure shapely and increases the stature.

In the later period, the school undertook the work for popularising callisthenic dance under a detailed plan.

It let all girls learn the basic movements of the dance and created a number of pieces of callisthenic dances and performed them at nearby factories and villages to inspire the workers and peasants in their labour.

The callisthenic dance of the shcool was well received at the national children's art festival every year.

It was highly appreciated at the callisthenic dance competitions of the fifth national students and children's sports games of different events for the "April 18 Cup".

Many graduates from the school now display their callisthenic talent at the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe and in other artistic domains and the educational field.

At the Ranam Girls' Senior Midale School in Chongjin, too, all the girls are good at callisthenic dance.

The school has a spacious callisthenic room furnished with more than 1,000 outfits for popularising this dance and making it a part and parcel of daily life.

At the national students and children's sports games held annually, it has won five trophy cups in straight running and a good many gold medals.

Many talented callisthenic performers are growing in the course of the popularisation of callisthenic dance among the students.

At the International Callisthenic Competitions held in the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium some time ago, the Korean girls carried off the trophy cup and many gold, silver and bronze medals for their successful performance.

Visit to Monumental Edifice in Korea(11)

Pyongyang Students' and Children's Palace

In the DPRK boys and girls increase and improve their knowledge, physical strength and moral character not only at schools but also at various extracurricular activities. Extracurricular activities are normally conducted at students' and children's palace in each province. Of them the biggest is the Pyongyang Students' and Children's Palace, which some 10,000 children visit every day.

The palace turns out more than 20,000 graduates in every year.

The Pyongyang Students' and Children's Palace was completed in September 1963. It stands on an area of 120,000 square metres and has a floor space of 150,000 square metres. It consists of a five-storeyed main building, a 13-storeyed tower building, a theatre with a seating capacity of 1,500 and a gymnasium. Their rooms number about 500, including an auditorium with 800 seats and a library containing 10,000 books.

In the palace about 500 kinbs of clubs are active: clubs for the study of animals, plants, astronomy, oceans, medicine, agriculture and clubs of painting, national dance, ballet, piano, national instruments, drawing, gymnastics and ping-pong. According to children's choice, they belong to one or several clubs and get training under competent instructors. The projects include one-month and six-month training courses.

On Sundays and during school vacations, children go to mountains, woods, rivers, the sea, and they also visit several factories and works for inspection and practice.

(To be continued)

Students get training from instructors one by one in every club in the palace.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA [illegible]